THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1792. [No. 1580.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE many and great advantages of Education are evident. A look around us will sufficiently show that a moderate genius with one, is sure of appearing in the world to advantage, while a person of the greatest natural abilities without one, will meet with almost insuperable obstacles in the way to eminence.—Much may be said in favour of it as advancing morality and promoting the happiness of man, but it is sufficient that these truths be thought of only, to be acknowledged.—Education ought to be particularly attended to in a government like ours, as it tends to destroy the inequality of the conditions of men. A man with learning, tho' without riches, has no superior. It is ignorance which has entailed poverty upon many families, and made them hewers of wood and drawers of water during several successive generations. As a well-wisher to this town I regret exceedingly that the instruction of our youth is so much neglected; especially that of the children of the poorer class of people, many of whom have scarcely, if at all, the first rudiments of school learning. The poverty of many parents undoubtedly prevents them doing better by their children; but many who are able to bear the expence are unwilling to do it. It is supposed that there are near 1500 children of the proper age to learn in this town, it may be easily conceived what a very small proportion of these go to a school. A charity school supported by the town would remedy, in a great measure, this evil. The expence then of instructing all the children of the town would not be much more than that of supporting the present schools. The tax for this will be levied chiefly from the rich and able, and thus the poor would feel but very trifling inconveniences in having their children well instructed in the studies of use in their probable course of life, which will be a sufficient foundation for any future acquirements. It may be supposed that the great debt of the town and the expence this plan will require, are objections strong enough to set it aside; though this might be disproved and the urgent necessity of it demonstrated; yet as the present taxes are heavy and the rage for improvements do not seem yet to have reached us, it is not likely this plan will be very soon adopted. It must therefore rest as it is, unless some public spirited gentlemen would step forth and support so wise an institution. An event to be wished for rather than expected. Mean while every other resource ought to be carefully attended to, not only by the poor who are more immediately concerned, but by the rich who, through their situations, are more conversant with public affairs, and more able to see justice done every where and to every one. Owing to an inattention to some of these they have been almost buried in oblivion.

An elegant house on the hill was left a number of years ago to the Episcopal Church of this town, on the condition of its giving the schooling of 10 poor children. The confusion occasioned by the war, and some other causes, put a stop to the fulfilment of this condition for some years, during which the money arising from the said donation was applied to the uses of the church.—But much to the honour of the government of that society this has been lately rectified, and 10 poor boys are now well instructed, who, probably, without this would have been totally ignorant of what is absolutely necessary for them to know.

I have been informed that some lands at Green-End were given several years ago to the Baptist (Mr. Eddy's) society, upon a condition like that of the church, of educating 4 children; but that the total income of those lands are appropriated to the support of their minister. If the fact is as I have heard, and thus stated it, that society does a great wrong in keeping what is not their own, and in thus frustrating the benevolent intentions of the donor. I would not be understood to mean that those intentions were purposely crost; but that the present measures were, as in the before mentioned case, adopted during a time of confusion and disorder, and afterwards pursued through convenience. A good example has been set them by their Episcopal Brethren, and I hope and dare say it will be followed—They will thereby wipe off any suspicion that might arise in the minds of the malicious, and do a service that will affect a number of persons materially. I have related the above facts as I heard it, perhaps there may be more of the same kind not generally known. If there is any they ought to be communicated to the public. To do so is the duty every man owes to himself and his fellow citizens.

CIVIL SPY.

Newport, July 18, 1792.

"The tranquility of a despotic government depends on the ignorance of the general mass of the people, and the monopoly of learning in the hands of a few—The peace of a free republic depends on an universal diffusion of knowledge."

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MR. PRINTER,

It may not be just altho' the Oracle has spoken it.

THAT this extract from the Oracle, tho' in general terms, is aimed at an individual whose experimental knowledge and successful practice have placed him in an envied situation, and whose philanthropic heart, and amiable manners, endear him to all ranks of citizens, there remains with me no doubt.

But as the direction of these observations could not originate from a principle of contempt, but from rankling envy at the just and deserved applause given this amiable character, no further notice will be taken of its intention:—The sentiments as they apply in favour of physicians in general, of whom this character exhibits an eminent contrast, shall be the subject of a few remarks.

The Oracle complaineth, that "in some parts of the world no men are worse treated than Physicians have been." That we, exulting on this little spot of the world, are exempted from the imputation is very evident, from the splendor and riches which are soon acquired by the majority of that fraternity among us.

If they receive any ill treatment it originates from among themselves, and is generally occasioned by some benevolent action performed by one of the profession; for which he is calumniated by all the rest.

"They have been frequently interrupted in their practice to the great injury of their patients." This no doubt has sometimes been the case; but I have known instances in this town, and some very recent, where the experience and knowledge of the ablest physicians established among us has failed to effect a cure, and recourse has been had to the gentleman to whom this extract was intended to apply, and who, contrary to the expectations of all, restored the languishing patients, without the most distant hope of reward.

"Regular bred physicians are frequently imposed upon by having their orders disobeyed." This may be true, for while they suppose the patient irrecoverably left, he is suddenly by different prescriptions and remedies which the regular bred Esculapians did not think of, restored to health and happiness; and before they have time to introduce death in a regular manner, he again commences an useful member of society.

"A physician must turn out at all times of the night, and in storms, and take care of the rich and the poor." When an express is sent from the rich with what alacrity do you see them besir their carcases, but if an humble request from the poor, where there is no gratuity to stimulate, with what cold indifference do they move—in some cases the danger is past before they arrive!

"They must wait a long time for their money, the baker and butcher must be first paid." If the patient be destitute at the time they must wait no doubt, but if you have a shilling's worth of property depend on it the doctor does not pay much respect to the baker or butcher.

"If he charges but a moderate price, he is sure to be censured as an extortioner." This cannot be true.—Mankind never find fault with moderate charges; it is the exorbitancy of demanding ten thousand per cent. from the original cost of an insignificant nostrum, and the enormous charge for a friendly visit, that causes the just complaint.

"That it is high time there was a reformation," I fully believe; a reformation in practice, a reformation in charges, a reformation in the heart, without which all other reformations will be vainly attempted; for no sooner is a profound knowledge of medicine and diseases found joined to amiable manners and a benevolent heart, than a clamour is raised against the possessor, and he is considered by the whole tribe of medical dabblers as a monster in the profession, and accordingly calumniated by those who are incapable of dressing their envy in fashionable accents for public view, but in extracts from writers whose hearts are as envious as their own. Z.

The COLLECTION, No. VI.

THAT the enjoyments of intellect exceed the pleasures of sense, is a truth confessed by all who are capable of exerting the faculties of thinking in their full vigour. But by these pleasures are generally understood sublime contemplations on subjects of science and abstruse disquisitions; contemplations which can only be the result of uncommon powers and extraordinary efforts.

But there are intellectual pleasures of another kind; to the enjoyment of which neither abilities nor learning are required. These are no other than the pleasures of reflection, which are open to the illiterate mechanic as well as to the sage philosopher, and constitute the sweetest satisfactions of human life.

There are few who have not felt pleasing sensations arising from a retrospective view of the first period of their lives. To recollect the puerile amusements, the petty anxieties, and the eager pursuits of childhood is a task in which all delight. It is common to observe, that on no subject do men dwell with such pleasure, as the boyish tricks, and wanton pranks which they practised at school. The hoary head looks back with a smile of complacency mixed with regret, on the season when health glowed on the cheek, when lively spirits warmed the heart, and when toil strung the nerves with vigour.

Reflection is the proper employment and the sweetest satisfaction in a rational old age. Destitute of strength for bodily exertion, and furnished with observations by experience, the old man finds his chief delight to consist in wandering in imagination over past scenes, in recounting the adventures of his youth, and of the public events of which he has been an eye witness. Of so exalted a nature are these enjoyments that theologists have not hesitated to assert, that to recollect a well-spent life is to anticipate the bliss of a future existence.

Were the powers of reflection cultivated by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as it is exalted. In the attainment of this happiness, a strict adherence to the rules of virtue is necessary; for let it be remembered that none can feel the *pleasures of reflection* who do not enjoy the peace of innocence.

"*And peace, O Virtue! peace is all thy own.*"

LONDON, May 7.

A SUCCESSFUL SPEC.

DURING the civil war between Charles the first and his parliament, at the time when the royalists began to despair of overcoming their enemies, the equestrian statue of the monarch was put up at auction. A cutler, who had a mind to *speculate* on this circumstance, bought it for a trifling sum of money. Being asked what he intended to do with it, he replied, that it was his intention to melt it into *handles for knives*—Accordingly, he furnished his shop with a prodigious number of knives with *bronze* mounting. In a short time his warehouse was full of customers; persons of both parties ran to purchase knives—the handles of which were made from a statue of a king of England.—To the royalists, it afforded a melancholy but precious remembrance of their dear master; and as to their antagonists, this extraordinary circumstance was not a little flattering to their republican pride. The mechanic, in the mean time profited by the enthusiasm of his countrymen and doubled the price of his commodity, notwithstanding the rapidity of its sale; so that in two or three years, he realized a considerable fortune.

All this time, however, the public had been duped.—The statue had not been melted, as the cutler had asserted, but only buried in the ground, and was actually on the restoration of Charles II. dug up and restored to that prince, who ordered it to be placed on a new base at Charing Cross, where it remains to this day, and mouldily will remain as long as Monarchy is suffered to continue in England. When Monarchy falls, the Statue may perhaps come down once more, and be the subject of a new *spec*, equally successful with the former one.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The advertisements inserted in our public prints give a kind of local history of the manners of the age, and in some *trifling respects*, this differs from any which preceded it. A servant in the last age sometimes flattered his master; but a day or two since, a young man who wants a place, advertises that he *flatters himself he can please*. Another (provided it is with a single gentleman) *has no objection* to travel for the summer, and would *if required*, take care of *one* horse, besides that which he is to ride himself. Another having been used to families of fashion, *has no objection* to late hours; and a fourth, having been used to regularity, and being a *steady* man, would *prefer* a sober, orderly and good natured family to any other. One generous trader *embraces an early opportunity* to inform the public he sells *considerably* under prime cost; and another is ever alive to the most heart felt gratitude for favors already received. One gentleman advertises for a gentleman of *an active mind*, as a partner in the tayloring business; and another for a partner in a very lucrative employment, who must have *insinuating manners* and an *easy address*, as his employment will lead him into *frequent intercourse* with ladies of the first fashion.

QUEBEC, May 24.

A citizen of this province has discovered a method of refining maple sugar in such a manner as not to differ from the best West India sugar imported from England, as well for its taste as its whiteness. He is willing publickly or privately to submit proofs of his operations to the government. He flatters himself that the object will be taken into consideration, from which he hopes for legal recompence.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1792. [No. 1580.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE many and great advantages of Education are evident. A look around us will sufficiently show that a moderate genius with one, is sure of appearing in the world to advantage, while a person of the greatest natural abilities without one, will meet with almost insuperable obstacles in the way to eminence.—Much may be said in favour of it as advancing morality and promoting the happiness of man, but it is sufficient that these truths be thought of only, to be acknowledged.—Education ought to be particularly attended to in a government like ours, as it tends to destroy the inequality of the conditions of men. A man with learning, tho' without riches, has no superior. It is ignorance which has entailed poverty upon many families, and made them hewers of wood and drawers of water during several successive generations. As a well-wisher to this town I regret exceedingly that the instruction of our youth is so much neglected; especially that of the children of the poorer class of people, many of whom have scarcely, if at all, the first rudiments of school learning. The poverty of many parents undoubtedly prevents their doing better by their children; but many who are able to bear the expence are unwilling to do it. It is supposed that there are near 1500 children of the proper age to learn in this town, it may be easily conceived what a very small proportion of these go to a school. A charity school supported by the town would remedy, in a great measure, this evil. The expence then of instructing all the children of the town would not be much more than that of supporting the present schools. The tax for this will be levied chiefly from the rich and able, and thus the poor would feel but very trifling inconveniences in having their children well instructed in the studies of use in their probable course of life, which will be a sufficient foundation for any future acquirements. It may be supposed that the great debt of the town and the expence this plan will require, are objections strong enough to set it aside; though this might be disproved and the urgent necessity of it demonstrated; yet as the present taxes are heavy and the rage for improvements do not seem yet to have reached us, it is not likely this plan will be very soon adopted. It must therefore rest as it is, unless some public spirited gentlemen would step forth and support so wise an institution. An event to be wished for rather than expected. Mean while every other resource ought to be carefully attended to, not only by the poor who are more immediately concerned, but by the rich who, through their situations, are more conversant with public affairs, and more able to see justice done every where and to every one. Owing to an inattention to some of these they have been almost buried in oblivion.

An elegant house on the hill was left a number of years ago to the Episcopal Church of this town, on the condition of its giving the schooling of 10 poor children. The confusion occasioned by the war, and some other causes, put a stop to the fulfilment of this condition for some years, during which the money arising from the said donation was applied to the uses of the church.—But much to the honour of the government of that society this has been lately rectified, and 10 poor boys are now well instructed, who, probably, without this would have been totally ignorant of what is absolutely necessary for them to know.

I have been informed that some lands at Green-End were given several years ago to the Baptist (Mr. Eddy's) society, upon a condition like that of the church, of educating 4 children; but that the total income of those lands are appropriated to the support of their minister. If the fact is as I have heard, and thus stated it, that society does a great wrong in keeping what is not their own, and in thus frustrating the benevolent intentions of the donor. I would not be understood to mean that those intentions were purposely croft; but that the present measures were, as in the before mentioned case, adopted during a time of confusion and disorder, and afterwards pursued through convenience. A good example has been set them by their Episcopal Brethren, and I hope and dare say it will be followed—They will thereby wipe off any suspicion that might arise in the minds of the malicious, and do a service that will affect a number of persons materially. I have related the above fact as I heard it, perhaps there may be more of the same kind not generally known. If there is any they ought to be communicated to the public. To do so is the duty every man owes to himself and his fellow citizens.

CIVIL SPY.

Newport, July 18, 1792.

"The tranquility of a despotic government depends on the ignorance of the general mass of the people, and the monopoly of learning in the hands of a few—The peace of a free republic depends on an universal diffusion of knowledge."

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

MR. PRINTER,

It may not be just altho' the Oracle has spoken it.

THAT this extract from the Oracle, tho' in general terms, is aimed at an individual whose experimental knowledge and successful practice have placed him in an envied situation, and whose philanthropic heart, and amiable manners, endear him to all ranks of citizens, there remains with me no doubt.

But as the direction of these observations could not originate from a principle of contempt, but from rankling envy at the just and deserved applause given this amiable character, no further notice will be taken of its intention:—The sentiments as they apply in favour of physicians in general, of whom this character exhibits an eminent contrast, shall be the subject of a few remarks.

The Oracle complaineth, that "in some parts of the world no men are worse treated than Physicians have been." That we, existing on this little spot of the world, are exempted from the imputation is very evident, from the splendor and riches which are soon acquired by the majority of that fraternity among us.

If they receive any ill treatment it originates from among themselves, and is generally occasioned by some benevolent action performed by one of the profession; for which he is calumniated by all the rest.

"They have been frequently interrupted in their practice to the great injury of their patients." This no doubt has sometimes been the case; but I have known instances in this town, and some very recent, where the experience and knowledge of the ablest physicians established among us has failed to effect a cure, and recourse has been had to the gentleman to whom this extract was intended to apply, and who, contrary to the expectations of all, restored the languishing patients, without the most distant hope of reward.

"Regular bred physicians are frequently imposed upon by having their orders disobeyed." This may be true, for while they suppose the patient irrecoverably lost, he is suddenly by different prescriptions and remedies which the regular bred Esculapians did not think of, restored to health and happiness; and before they have time to introduce death in a regular manner, he again commences an useful member of society.

"A physician must turn out at all times of the night, and in storms, and take care of the rich and the poor." When an express is sent from the rich with what alacrity do you see them bestir their carcases, but if an humble request from the poor, where there is no gratuity to stimulate, with what cold indifference do they move—in some cases the danger is past before they arrive!

"They must wait a long time for their money, the baker and butcher must be first paid." If the patient be destitute at the time they must wait no doubt, but if you have a shilling's worth of property depend on it the doctor does not pay much respect to the baker or butcher.

"If he charges but a moderate price, he is sure to be censured as an extortioner." This cannot be true.—Mankind never find fault with moderate charges; it is the exorbitancy of demanding ten thousand per cent. from the original cost of an insignificant nostrum, and the enormous charge for a friendly visit, that causes the just complaint.

"That it is high time there was a reformation," I fully believe: a reformation in practice, a reformation in charges, a reformation in the heart, without which all other reformations will be vainly attempted; for no sooner is a profound knowledge of medicine and diseases found joined to amiable manners and a benevolent heart, than a clamour is raised against the possessor, and he is considered by the whole tribe of medical dabblers as a monster in the profession, and accordingly calumniated by those who are incapable of stifling their envious sentiments for public view, but in extracts from writers whole hearts are as envious as their own. Z.

The COLLECTION, No. VI.

THAT the enjoyments of intellect exceed the pleasures of sense, is a truth confessed by all who are capable of exerting the faculties of thinking in their full vigour. But by these pleasures are generally understood sublime contemplations on subjects of science and abstruse disquisitions; contemplations which can only be the result of uncommon powers and extraordinary efforts.

But there are intellectual pleasures of another kind; to the enjoyment of which neither abilities nor learning are required. These are no other than the pleasures of reflection, which are open to the illiterate mechanic as well as to the sage philosopher, and constitute the sweetest satisfactions of human life.

There are few who have not felt pleasing sensations arising from a retrospective view of the first period of their lives. To recollect the puerile amusements, the petty anxieties, and the eager pursuits of childhood is a task in which all delight. It is common to observe, that on no subject do men dwell with such pleasure, as the boyish tricks, and wanton pranks which they practised at school. The hoary head looks back with a smile of complacency mixed with regret, on the season when health glowed on the cheek, when lively spirits warmed the heart, and when toil strung the nerves with vigour.

Reflection is the proper employment and the sweetest satisfaction in a rational old age. Destitute of strength for bodily exertion, and furnished with observations by experience, the old man finds his chief delight to consist in wandering in imagination over past scenes, in recounting the adventures of his youth, and of the public events of which he has been an eye witness. Of so exalted a nature are these enjoyments that theologists have not hesitated to assert, that to recollect a well-spent life is to anticipate the bliss of a future existence.

Were the powers of reflection cultivated by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as it is exalted. In the attainment of this happiness, a strict adherence to the rules of virtue is necessary; for let it be remembered that none can feel the *pleasures of reflection* who do not enjoy the peace of innocence.

"*And peace, O Virtue! peace is all thy own.*"

LONDON, May 7.

A SUCCESSFUL SPEC.

DURING the civil war between Charles the first and his parliament, at the time when the royalists began to despair of overcoming their enemies, the equestrian statue of the monarch was put up at auction. A cutler, who had a mind to *speculate* on this circumstance, bought it for a trifling sum of money. Being asked what he intended to do with it, he replied, that it was his intention to melt it into *handles for knives*—Accordingly, he furnished his shop with a prodigious number of knives with *bronze* mounting. In a short time his warehouse was full of customers; persons of both parties ran to purchase knives—the handles of which were made from a statue of a king of England.—To the royalists, it afforded a melancholy but precious remembrance of their dear master; and as to their antagonists, this extraordinary circumstance was not a little flattering to their republican pride. The mechanic, in the mean time profited by the enthusiasm of his countrymen and doubled the price of his commodity, notwithstanding the rapidity of its sale; so that in two or three years, he realized a considerable fortune.

All this time, however, the public had been duped.—The statue had not been melted, as the cutler had asserted, but only buried in the ground, and was actually on the restoration of Charles II. dug up and restored to that prince, who ordered it to be placed on a new base at Charing Cross, where it remains to this day, and probably will remain as long as Monarchy is suffered to continue in England. When Monarchy falls, the Statue may perhaps come down once more, and be the subject of a new *Spec*, equally successful with the former one.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The advertisements inserted in our public prints give a kind of local history of the manners of the age, and in some *trifling respects*, this differs from any which preceded it. A servant in the last age sometimes flattered his master; but a day or two since, a young man who wants a place, advertises that he *flatters himself he can shave*. Another (provided it is with a single gentleman) *has no objection* to travel for the summer, and would *if required*, take care of *one* horse, besides that which he is to ride himself. Another having been used to families of fashion, *has no objection* to late hours; and a fourth, having been used to regularity, and being a *steady* man, would *prefer* a sober, orderly and good natured family to any other. One generous trader *embraces an early opportunity* to inform the public he sells *considerably* under prime cost; and another is ever alive to the most heart felt gratitude for favors already received. One gentleman advertises for a gentleman of *an active mind*, as a partner in the tayloring business; and another for a partner in a very lucrative employment, who must have *insinuating manners* and an *easy address*, as his employment will lead him into *frequent intercourse* with ladies of the first fashion.

QUEBEC, May 24.

A citizen of this province has discovered a method of refining maple sugar in such a manner as not to differ from the best West India sugar imported from England, as well for its taste as its whiteness. He is willing publickly or privately to submit proofs of his operations to the government. He flatters himself that the object will be taken into consideration, from which he hopes for legal recompence.

LONDON, May 15.

THIS morning a meſſenger arrived at the Treaſury, with diſpatches brought by the Veſtal frigate, arrived off Portland, from the Eaſt Indies.—Theſe diſpatches bring the agreeable intelligence, that Seringapatam has fallen into our hands.

But few of the particulars have yet tranſpired as the regular diſpatches are ſtill on board the Veſtal;—They are hourly expected. The intelligence was immediately ſent by the Miniſtry to the Chairman of the India Company to communicate the ſame to the Court of Directors.

The circumſtances, ſo far as we have been able to collect them, are as follows:

Lord Cornwallis, from the date of his laſt diſpatches, continued every exertion to get the army provided with ſtores, ammunition, bullocks, and a new battering train, to enable the army again to proceed againſt the enemy; and, by the provident foreſight of the Preſidencies, the activity and exertions of his officers and army, ſeconded by the zeal of our allies, found himſelf in readineſs to march ſooner than could have been expected.

About the 24th of December, he left his encampments in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, and proceeded towards Seringapatam; with his army in high ſpirits. On the 5th of January he engaged Tippoo's army—the attack was ſpirited, and conducted with ſo much ardour and judgment, that the enemy at laſt gave way on every ſide. The ſlaughter of Tippoo's troops was very great; and their retreat was in a great meaſure cut off by a detachment under Col. Floyd, which had poſſeſſed itſelf of a very advantageous ſituation, ſo that a very great number were taken priſoners. Tippoo himſelf was dangerouſly wounded.

The loſs on our ſide was very trifling; and we are happy to add, that no officer of rank was either killed or wounded!

This victory was followed by the capture of Seringapatam, four days after, which ſurrendered on capitulation: but Tippoo with many of his people of rank, had on the preceding morning left it; and effected a retreat to one of his hill forts.

The ammunition, ſtores, and proviſions found in the place were very conſiderable. The treaſure is ſtated at between 6 and 7 lacks of pagodas; notwithſtanding that much had been previouſly removed to forts up the country.

Tippoo, it is alſo added, quite diſpirited with his loſſes, had ſent in propoſals to Lord Cornwallis, before the Veſtal ſailed, offering to accede to any terms his Lordſhip might dictate for terminating the war.

The joyful news of theſe ſucceſſes was immediately communicated by the Secretary of the India-houſe to the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's Coffee-houſe.

It is obſervable, that in thoſe countries where the nobility are moſt numerous the lower claſſes are more wretched than elſewhere. This appears, perhaps particularly in ſeveral of the Italian States, the king of Naples counts not leſs than an hundred Princes with pompous titles, and a ſtill greater number of Dukes, among his ſubjects; as to Counts and Marquiſſes, they muſt of courſe, as an inferior order of the nobility, be extremely numerous. The parade and ſplendor of the nobility, is, however, dreadfully contraſted by the poverty of that claſs of the people called Lazarones, who are computed at thirty thouſand, the greater part of whom have no dwelling-houſes, but ſleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of ſhelter they can meet with. Such of them as have wives and children, live in the ſuburbs of Naples, in huts or in caverns, and chambers dug out of a mountain called Pauſilipo.

It is ſaid that Mr. Taylor, Member for Maidſtone, leading paper maker in the county of Kent, has found out a *chemical proceſs*, which renders paper, made out of any rags whatever, as white as that made of the fineſt kind. This diſcovery will cheapen the price of paper at once 25 per cent. and it is intended ſo to do.

A patent has juſt paſſed the Great Seal authorizing a hatter at Newcaſtle on Tyne, to manufacture hats out of the down of Moles.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 22.

Yeſterday, at half paſt one o'clock, John Fuller was executed according to his ſentence, for attempting to paſs a forged note, knowing the ſame to be forged. Previous to his execution, he addreſſed the audience in a firm, manly tone of voice, declaring that he was not afraid to die—to him death had no terrors. He acknowledged that he had lived a vicious life—that it had been his greateſt pleaſure to commit crimes of the moſt flagitious nature; but he ſolemnly ſwore that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was about to ſuffer—that no perſon ever told him, as had been repreſented, that the note was forged; and he earneſtly intreated the ſpectators to be careful how they gave teſtimony in a Court of Juſtice. He then threw himſelf upon his knees, and prayed aloud with great fervency and apparent devotion; in which he was aſſiſted by the Rev. Mr. Hamett.

When he was told that the fatal hour was come, he aroſe with the utmoſt compoſure, and confidently ſaying that he was going to quit a world of miſery for a world of glory and immortality (through the merit and interceſſion of Jeſus Chriſt) he was quickly launched into eternity.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

The flight and terror of the Prince of Heſſe, and the ſteady determination of his army has given a leſſon to the German ſtates, from which they will profit. They have tried in vain to conceal the fact—it has ſpread though every petty tyranny, and the effect on the troops of every deſpot has been the ſame. The army of the Prince of Heſſe have drawn up a ſort of military charter of rights, which they have bound themſelves to one another that he ſhall ſign, before they return to their obedience.

JULY 14.

This morning arrived here the brig Ann and Mary, Capt. Sweetnam, from Cork—Capt. S, ſailed from Cork the 29th May, and informs the editor that the Britiſh government, were arming—that preſs-warrants had been iſſued—and it was reported at Cork, that the Ruſſians and the French had had an engagement, in which 4000 of the latter were killed.

Wedneſday laſt the Preſident of the United States and his Lady, left this city, on a tour to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Secretary Lear and family, are gone on a viſit to Portſmouth New-Hampſhire.

Saturday laſt, the 14th of July, the anniverſary of the French Revolution, was noticed in this city by demonſtrations of joy.

The veſſels in the harbour were dreſſed in their colours, and a French veſſel ſaluted the day by frequent firings.

Several ſelect companies celebrated the day in a convivial manner. And the evening was cloſed by a brilliant diſplay of rockets and other fire works, which met with the greateſt applauſe from a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

The Britiſh have now a twenty gun ſhip in Lake-Champlain; and another, of a ſimilar denomination, to be launched in a few months.

On Sunday laſt, arrived the brig Mary, Capt. Collins from Newry, in 8 weeks, with upwards of 100 paſſengers, amongſt whom are ſeveral mechanics and farmers.

Alſo arrived ſame day, from Londonderry, with paſſengers, Capt. Sowerby.

July 19. Accounts down to the laſt of May, received from Londonderry, by the Ship Mary, Captain Campbell, arrived at Baltimore, repreſent Ireland as at the eve a revolution. The Catholics and Diſſenters have joined intereſt in the common cauſe, the recovery of uſurped rights. The above veſſel brings 250 paſſengers.—It was expected that from eight to ten thouſand perſons would leave that one port for different parts of America, during the preſent ſeaſon.

The ſchooner Sally, Capt. Wyatt, is arrived at Philadelphia from Cape François.—Capt. Wyatt left the Cape the 29th June, at which time the French troops were dying in numbers, daily.

NEWPORT July 23.

By the Ship Anne, Capt. Morſe, arrived at Bedford, from Dunkirk, we have received the following official Letter, delivered to Lord Grenville, at London, the 12th of May, 1792.—A Gentleman having been kind enough to furniſh us with a Tranſlation of it, we here preſent to our Readers.

"The underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Frenchmen, has Orders to deliver to His Excellency Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, the following Note:

"The King of Frenchmen by ſending a Miniſter Plenipotentiary to London, hath eſpecially charged him to begin his miſſion by manifeſting to the Britiſh Government the conſtraining reaſons which have determined France on a War againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia. He thought he owed this manifeſtation to the purity of thoſe intentions which actuate him, as well as to the laws of good neighbourhood, and by the value he places on every thing which may ſupport confidence and friendſhip between two empires, who have, at this moment more than ever, motives to draw near and unite themſelves.

"Become King of a free Nation, after having ſworn to maintain the Conſtitution which ſhe has given herſelf, he could not but be deeply affected by every attempt which hath been made againſt this Conſtitution; and probity alone had been ſufficient to induce him to reuſt and oppoſe them.

"The King has ſeen a great conſpiracy form itſelf againſt France. The agents in this league cover with a contemptuous pity for him the preparations of their deſigns, and his Majeſty has had the pain to count among them Frenchmen of whoſe fidelity he ſeemed to be aſſured by ſo many powerful motives and particularities.

"The King has not omitted perſuaſive means to reclaim them to their duty, and to diſperſe this threatening faction which ſupports and ſtrengthens their guilty hopes. But the Emperor Leopold, the avowed promoter and chief of this extenſive conſpiracy, and after his deceaſe, Francis King of Hungary and Bohemia have not ſatisfied any of the open and repeated demands of the King—After having wearied by delays and vague replies the impatience of Frenchmen, augmented every day by new provocations, theſe Princes have avowed a coalition of powers againſt France—They have not denied the part they have heretofore taken, nor the part they ſtill take—Far from attempting its diſſolution by their influence, they have ſought to connect it with facts which were at firſt unknown, and reſpecting which France never refuſed juſtice to the perſons intereſted; and as if the King of Hungary would render perpetual the attempt he makes againſt the Empire of France, he hath declared that this coalition, equally injurious to the King and the Nation, cannot ceaſe until France ſhall remove the weighty motives which have excited the propoſal (that is to ſay) ſo long as France, jealous of her independence, will not abate one tittle of her new Conſtitution.

"A like anſwer preceded and ſupported by preparations the moſt evidently hoſtile, and by an ill-diſguiſed protection of rebels, muſt appear to the National Aſſembly, to the King, and to all France, an open aggreſſion; for it muſt be the commencement of war to announce that they levy and call from all parts forces, to conſtrain the inhabitants of a country to change the form of government which they have freely choſen, and have ſworn to defend.

"And this is the ſenſe, and like the ſubſtance of all the evaſive anſwers of the Miniſter of the Emperor and King of Hungary to the ſimple and loyal explanations which the King has demanded of them: Thus the King hath ſeen himſelf forced into a war, which was already declared againſt him; but religiouſly faithful to the principles of the Conſtitution, whatever may ultimately be the fate of arms in the war, France rejects every idea of enlargement—ſhe would retain her limits, her liberty, her conſtitution, her unalienable right of reforming herſelf when ſhe ſhall think proper. She will never acquieſce under any relation of Foreign Powers undertaking or even daring to retain a hope of giving her laws—But even this pride ſo natural and ſo juſt is the ſtrongeſt aſſurance to powers which ſhall not provoke her, not only of her diſpoſition uniformly pacific, but alſo of that reſpect which Frenchmen on all occaſions know how to ſhew for the laws, the cuſtoms, and all the forms of government of different nations. And the King would have it known, that he highly and ſtrictly diſowns all thoſe of his Miniſters, at Foreign Courts at peace with France, who ſhall dare for a moment to depart from this reſpect, whether it be in fomenting or favouring inſurrections againſt the eſtabliſhed order, or by interpoſing in whatever manner it may be in the interior policy of ſtates under pretence of proſelyting, which exerciſed among friendly powers, would be an actual violation of the rights of nations.

"The King hopes that the Britiſh Government will ſee in this expoſition the inconteſtable juſtice and neceſſity of the war which the French nation ſupports againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary; and that it will there moreover find a common principle of freedom and independence, of which it ſhould be no leſs jealous than France, for England is alſo free, becauſe ſhe hath determined to be ſo; and truly ſhe hath not ſuffered other powers to compel her to change the Conſtitution that ſhe hath adopted, that they ſhould give the leaſt ſupport

LONDON, May 15.

THIS morning a meſſenger arrived at the Treaſury, with diſpatches brought by the Veſtal frigate, arrived off Portland, from the Eaſt Indies—Theſe diſpatches bring the agreeable intelligence, that Seringapatam has fallen into our hands.

But few of the particulars have yet tranſpired as the regular diſpatches are ſtill on board the Veſtal;—They are hourly expected. The intelligence was immediately ſent by the Miniſtry to the Chairman of the India Company to communicate the ſame to the Court of Directors.

The circumſtances, ſo far as we have been able to collect them, are as follows:

Lord Cornwallis, from the date of his laſt diſpatches, continued every exertion to get the army provided with ſtores, ammunition, bullocks, and a new battering train, to enable the army again to proceed againſt the enemy; and, by the provident foreſight of the Preſidencies, the activity and exertions of his officers and army, ſeconded by the zeal of our allies, found himſelf in readineſs to march ſooner than could have been expected.

About the 24th of December, he left his encampments in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, and proceeded towards Seringapatam; with his army in high ſpirits. On the 5th of January he engaged Tippoo's army—the attack was ſpirited, and conducted with ſo much ardour and judgment, that the enemy at laſt gave way on every ſide. The ſlaughter of Tippoo's troops was very great; and their retreat was in a great meaſure cut off by a detachment under Col. Floyd, which had poſſeſſed itſelf of a very advantageous ſituation, ſo that a very great number were taken priſoners. Tippoo himſelf was dangerouſly wounded.

The loſs on our ſide was very trifling; and we are happy to add, that no officer of rank was either killed or wounded!

This victory was followed by the capture of Seringapatam, four days after, which ſurrendered on capitulation: but Tippoo with many of his people of rank, had on the preceding morning left it; and effected a retreat to one of his hill forts.

The ammunition, ſtores, and proviſions found in the place were very conſiderable. The treaſure is ſtated at between 6 and 7 lacks of pagodas; notwithſtanding that much had been previouſly removed to forts up the country.

Tippoo, it is alſo added, quite diſpirited with his loſſes, had ſent in propoſals to Lord Cornwallis, before the Veſtal ſailed, offering to accede to any terms his Lordſhip might dictate for terminating the war.

The joyful news of theſe ſucceſſes was immediately communicated by the Secretary of the India-houſe to the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's Coffee-houſe.

It is obſervable, that in thoſe countries where the nobility are moſt numerous the lower claſſes are more wretched than elſewhere. This appears, perhaps particularly in ſeveral of the Italian States, the king of Naples counts not leſs than an hundred Princes with pompous titles, and a ſtill greater number of Dukes, among his ſubjects; as to Counts and Marquiſſes, they muſt of courſe, as an inferior order of the nobility, be extremely numerous. The parade and ſplendor of the nobility, is, however, dreadfully contraſted by the poverty of that claſs of the people called Lazarones, who are computed at thirty thouſand, the greater part of whom have no dwelling-houſes, but ſleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of ſhelter they can meet with. Such of them as have wives and children, live in the ſuburbs of Naples, in huts or in caverns, and chambers dug out of a mountain called Pauſilipo.

It is ſaid that Mr. Taylor, Member for Maidſtone, leading paper maker in the county of Kent, has found out a *chemical proceſs*, which renders paper, made out of any rags whatever, as white as that made of the fineſt kind. This diſcovery will cheapen the price of paper at once 25 per cent. and it is intended ſo to do.

A patent has juſt paſſed the Great Seal authorizing a hatter at Newcaſtle on Tyne, to manufacture hats out of the down of Moles.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 22.

Yeſterday, at half paſt one o'clock, John Fuller was executed according to his ſentence, for attempting to paſs a forged note, knowing the ſame to be forged. Previous to his execution, he addreſſed the audience in a firm, manly tone of voice, declaring that he was not afraid to die—to him death had no terrors. He acknowledged that he had lived a vicious life—that it had been his greateſt pleaſure to commit crimes of the moſt flagitious nature; but he ſolemnly ſwore that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was about to ſuffer—that no perſon ever told him, as had been repreſented, that the note was forged; and he earneſtly intreated the ſpectators to be careful how they gave teſtimony in a Court of Juſtice. He then threw himſelf upon his knees, and prayed aloud with great fervency and apparent devotion; in which he was aſſiſted by the Rev. Mr. Hamett.

When he was told that the fatal hour was come, he aroſe with the utmoſt compoſure, and confidently ſaying that he was going to quit a world of miſery for a world of glory and immortality (through the merit and interceſſion of Jeſus Chriſt) he was quickly launched into eternity.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

The flight and terror of the Prince of Heſſe, and the ſteady determination of his army has given a leſſon to the German ſtates, from which they will profit. They have tried in vain to conceal the fact.—It has ſpread though every petty tyranny, and the effect on the troops of every deſpot has been the ſame. The army of the Prince of Heſſe have drawn up a ſort of military charter of rights, which they have bound themſelves to one another that he ſhall ſign, before they return to their obedience.

JULY 14.

This morning arrived here the brig Ann and Mary, Capt. Sweetnam, from Cork—Capt. S. ſailed from Cork the 29th May, and informs the editor that the Britiſh government, were arming—that preſs-warrants had been iſſued—and it was reported at Cork, that the Ruſſians and the French had had an engagement, in which 4000 of the latter were killed.

Wedneſday laſt the Preſident of the United States and his Lady, left this city, on a tour to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Secretary Lear and family, are gone on a viſit to Portſmouth New-Hampſhire.

Saturday laſt, the 14th of July, the anniverſary of the French Revolution, was noticed in this city by demonſtrations of joy.

The veſſels in the harbour were dreſſed in their colours, and a French veſſel ſaluted the day by frequent firings.

Several ſelect companies celebrated the day in a convivial manner. And the evening was cloſed by a brilliant diſplay of rockets and other fire works, which met with the greateſt applauſe from a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

The Britiſh have now a twenty gun ſhip in Lake-Champlain; and another, of a ſimilar denomination, to be launched in a few months.

On Sunday laſt, arrived the brig Mary, Capt. Collins from Newry, in 8 weeks, with upwards of 100 paſſengers, amongſt whom are ſeveral mechanics and farmers.

Alſo arrived ſame day, from Londonderry, with paſſengers, Capt. Sowerby.

July 19. Accounts down to the laſt of May, received from Londonderry, by the Ship Mary, Captain Campbell, arrived at Baltimore, repreſent Ireland as at the eve a revolution. The Catholics and Diſſenters have joined intereſt in the common cauſe, the recovery of uſurped rights. The above veſſel brings 250 paſſengers.—It was expected that from eight to ten thouſand perſons would leave that one port for different parts of America, during the preſent ſeaſon.

The ſchooner Sally, Capt. Wyatt, is arrived at Philadelphia from Cape Francois.—Capt. Wyatt left the Cape the 29th June, at which time the French troops were dying in numbers, daily.

NEWPORT July 23.

By the Ship Anne, Capt. Morſe, arrived at Bedford, from Dunkirk, we have received the following official Letter, delivered to Lord Grenville, at London, the 12th of May, 1792.—A Gentleman having been kind enough to furniſh us with a Tranſlation of it, we here preſent to our Readers.

"The underwritten Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of Frenchmen, has Orders to deliver to His Excellency Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, the following Note:

"The King of Frenchmen by ſending a Miniſter Plenipotentiary to London, hath eſpecially charged him to begin his miſſion by manifeſting to the Britiſh Government the conſtraining reaſons which have determined France on a War againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia. He thought he owed this manifeſtation to the purity of thoſe intentions which actuate him, as well as to the laws of good neighbourhood, and by the value he places on every thing which may ſupport confidence and friendſhip between two empires, who have, at this moment more than ever, motives to draw near and unite themſelves.

"Become King of a free Nation, after having ſworn to maintain the Conſtitution which ſhe has given herſelf, he could not but be deeply affected by every attempt which hath been made againſt this Conſtitution; and probity alone had been ſufficient to induce him to reſiſt and oppoſe them.

"The King has ſeen a great conſpiracy form itſelf againſt France. The agents in this league cover with a contemptuous pity for him the preparations of their deſigns, and his Majeſty has had the pain to count among them Frenchmen of whoſe fidelity he ſeemed to be aſſured by ſo many powerful motives and particularities.

"The King has not omitted perſuaſive means to reclaim them to their duty, and to diſperſe this threatening faction which ſupports and ſtrengthens their guilty hopes. But the Emperor Leopold, the avowed promoter and chief of this extenſive conſpiracy, and after his deceaſe, Francis King of Hungary and Bohemia have not ſatisfied any of the open and repeated demands of the King—After having wearied by delays and vague replies the impatience of Frenchmen, augmented every day by new provocations, theſe Princes have avowed a coalition of powers againſt France—They have not denied the part they have heretofore taken, nor the part they ſtill take—Far from attempting its diſſolution by their influence, they have ſought to connect it with facts which were at firſt unknown, and reſpecting which France never refuſed juſtice to the perſons intereſted; and as if the King of Hungary would render perpetual the attempt he makes againſt the Empire of France, he hath declared that this coalition, equally injurious to the King and the Nation, cannot ceaſe until France ſhall remove the weighty motives which have excited the propoſal (that is to ſay) ſo long as France, jealous of her independence, will not abate one tittle of her new Conſtitution.

"A like anſwer preceded and ſupported by preparations the moſt evidently hoſtile, and by an ill-diſguiſed protection of rebels, muſt appear to the National Aſſembly, to the King, and to all France, an open aggreſſion; for it muſt be the commencement of war to announce that they levy and call from all parts forces, to conſtrain the inhabitants of a country to change the form of government which they have freely choſen, and have ſworn to defend.

"And this is the ſenſe, and like the ſubſtance of all the evaſive anſwers of the Miniſter of the Emperor and King of Hungary to the ſimple and loyal explanations which the King has demanded of them: Thus the King hath ſeen himſelf forced into a war, which was already declared againſt him; but religiouſly faithful to the principles of the Conſtitution, whatever may ultimately be the fate of arms in the war, France rejects every idea of enlargement—ſhe would retain her limits, her liberty, her conſtitution, her unalienable right of reforming herſelf when ſhe ſhall think proper. She will never acquieſce under any relation of Foreign Powers undertaking or even daring to retain a hope of giving her laws—But even this pride ſo natural and ſo juſt is the ſtrongeſt aſſurance to powers which ſhall not provoke her, not only of her diſpoſition uniformly pacific, but alſo of that reſpect which Frenchmen on all occaſions know how to ſhew for the laws, the cuſtoms, and all the forms of government of different nations. And the King would have it known, that he highly and ſtrictly diſowns all thoſe of his Miniſters, at Foreign Courts at peace with France, who ſhall dare for a moment to depart from this reſpect, whether it be in fomenting or favouring inſurrections againſt the eſtabliſhed order, or by interpoſing in whatever manner it may be in the interior policy of ſtates under pretence of proſelyting, which exerciſed among friendly powers, would be an actual violation of the rights of nations.

"The King hopes that the Britiſh Government will ſee in this expoſition the inconteſtable juſtice and neceſſity of the war which the French nation ſupports againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary; and that it will there moreover find a common principle of freedom and independence, of which it ſhould be no leſs jealous than France, for England is alſo free, becauſe ſhe hath determined to be ſo; and truly ſhe hath not ſuffered other powers to compel her to change the Conſtitution that ſhe hath adopted, that they ſhould give the leaſt ſupport

to rebels, nor that they should intermeddle under any pretext in its internal debates.

"Perſuaded that his Britannic Majeſty wiſhes not leſs ardently than he, to ſee the union and good underſtanding between the two ſtates cloſed and conſolidated, the King requires, that conformably to the 3d article of the treaty of navigation and commerce of the 26th of September, 1786, his Britannic Majeſty would remind all his ſubjects of Great-Britain and Ireland, and cauſe to be publiſhed in common form in theſe two kingdoms and in the iſlands and countries thereon dependent, the expreſs prohibition of exerciſing againſt France, or againſt French veſſels, any hoſtility by cruiſers on the ſea to take any patent, commiſſion, or letters of reprizal, from the different Princes or States who are or ſhall be at war with France, or to uſe in any manner ſuch patents or commiſſions.

"The King further requires, that all the articles of the aboveſaid treaty, which have relation to caſes where one of the contracting powers ſhall find itſelf at war, and eſpecially the 3d, 16th, 24th, 40th, and 41ſt, be punctually obſerved and executed, juſt as his Majeſty is determined to practiſe on his part in all the ſtipulations of that treaty."

N. B. There is every reaſon to believe (ſays a French paper of May 25) that the explications and communications in the above letter, will be very agreeable to the cabinet of St. James's; and that in a few days they will give a ſatisfactory anſwer, and ſuch as may give the French nation compleat aſſurance touching the diſpoſitions of the Britiſh Miniſtry.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are called, by ſpecial Warrant from his Excellency the Governor, to meet in this Town, the ſecond Wedneſday in Auguſt next.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow, it is ſaid, has ſubſcribed, and actually tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly, the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds, Sterling.

By the Arrival of a Veſſel at New-York, from Liſbon, Information is received that Dr. Willis has pronounced the Queen of Portugal incurable, and in Conſequence has taken his Departure for London.

The laſt Accounts from England are—That the Lord Chancellor Thurlow has reſigned—That freſh Riots had broken out in Birmingham, occaſioned by a Soldier's being killed, and were encreaſing when the Veſſel ſailed.—Mr. Paine has publiſhed a third Pamphlet intitled the CRISIS—Britiſh Stock has fallen 3 per Cents to 87.—American Funds at par.—A Camp had been formed at Bagſhot, and another at Hyde Park.

Saturday Evening arrived in this Port, the Brig Catharina, Capt. Frantman, from Hamburgh, bound to Philadelphia, with upwards of 130 Paſſengers, all well. The Paſſengers are intended to form a Settlement in the *Genneſee Country*, and are to be joined by upwards of 500 more of their Countrymen and Women.

On Sunday Morning the 15th inſt. at 4 o'Clock, A. M. the following melancholy Accident happened at Warren, Mr. Alexander Eſtterbrooks of that Town, aged 30 Years, went to Bed the Evening before in apparent good Health, after eating a hearty Supper; and after ſleeping but little, he aroſe in a State of violent Diſtraction, labouring under the diſmal Apprehenſion of ſurrounding Enemies and fear of Death, till the Dawn of Day, when he eſcaped the Vingeance of his Father, who had been much fatigued in watching him through the Night, leaped from his Chamber Window with great Precipitation, ran for the River, plunged in, and in a few Minutes was drowned.

MARRIED]—Mr. CHARLES DUNHAM to Miſs HANNAH KAIGHN, Daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kaighn.

DIED]—At Providence, in the 20th Year of her Age, Miſs POLLY BOWEN, the amiable Daughter of the Hon. Jabez Bowen, Eſq.

—At North Providence, Mr. DANIEL WHIPPLE, in the Sixty-fourth Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. GARDNER STEVENS, in the 29th Year of his Age, Son of Mr. Thomas Stevens.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 21.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
—— Dolphin, Bowen,	St. Euſtatia
—— Favourite, Saunders,	Maſſachuſetts
—— Betſy, Read,	St. Martins
—— Federal, Earl,	Maſſachuſetts
—— Peggy, Brown,	New-York
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Cape-Francois
—— Rambler, Carr,	Alexandria
Schooner Friendſhip, Rindge,	Scarborough
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Betſy, Cozzens,	Weſt Indies
Sloop Hannah, Field,	Providence
—— Chance, Barker,	Waſhington
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New-York
—— Flying-Fiſh, Uſher,	Ditto
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Philadelphia
—— Diana, Carr,	New-London
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
—— Betſy, Child,	Frenchmans Bay
Snow Fair Eliza, Smith,	Africa
Sloop Rambler, Carr,	Bolton
—— Sally, Eſſeeck,	New-York

*** *Adverſiſements omitted will be inſerted in our next.*

Mr. BARBER,

AS the Freemen of this State are called upon at their annual Town Meeting in Auguſt to elect two Repreſentatives to the Congreſs of the United States, and no Gentleman being yet in Nomination, a Citizen would with Deference name

Mr. *FRANCIS MALBONE*,

of Newport; perſuaded that from the known Integrity and Abilities of that Gentleman, he would give Satisfaction to the Freemen at large, if honoured with an Election.

FROM THE NORWICH REGISTER.

RAGS, Rags, ſays a Prompter—And the Paper makers, the retailers, and printers and printers devils echo Rags, Rags.

But if theſe people want Rags they muſt bid a little more on the pound. Two pence on the pound is but a ſmall compenſation to a young lady for ſtopping two hundred times to pick up ſhreds, or for ſoiling her hands with a diſh-clout or houſe cloth—fie on the man who thinks that Moll and Betty would undertake ſuch ſmall buſineſs for ſuch ſmall gains—We have bribes enough in the houſe already, and Pa buys us our caps, curtains, &c. &c.

In vain Mr. Prompter do you preach lectures of temperance and economy, and all for Rags, Rags, unleſs you convince Pa and Ma, that habits of induſtry and economy, are *reputable*, and that the *intereſt* and *reputation* of their children depend *wholly* on ſuch habits—for faſhions muſt be followed, though the expences bankrupt Pa, and ruin the family——The firſt thing therefore is to *perſuade* Pa and Ma, to *perſuade* Moll and Betty that no one thing of ever ſo ſmall value is to be waſted—a pin, a nail, a piece of old iron, a *rag* is to be ſaved. I know an eſtate worth thouſands o pounds which was collected in theſe very articles, and the man who poſſeſſes it is as careful now of ſuch ſmall matters, as he was, when he was not worth ten ſhillings. Any perſon may do the ſame—'Tis induſtry and economy, with a diſpoſition to keep one's expences a little ſhort of the income, which gathers the *moſs*, old iron, rags, &c. &c. and hoards them up till they command the money, while pride, or falſe ambition, or a diſpoſition to imitate thoſe who are rich in their foibles, or an idea that ſaving a ſhred is too mean an employ, or does not amply pay for the trouble, is certain to bring the poſſeſſor to *rags*—but not ſuch as he can ſpare to tell—therefore to avoid Rags, ſave your Rags.

GRUB.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congreſs, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, for eſtabliſhing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the ſeveral military Companies in this State, of every Deſcription, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens within their reſpective Diſtricts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of ſuch Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they reſpectively belong, on or before the 10th Day of Auguſt next.—And the Commandants of the ſeveral Regiments are directed from the ſaid Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and tranſmit the ſame, by the 10th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their ſeveral Brigades.—And the ſeveral Brigade Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforeſaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is alſo directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the ſame before his Excellency the Governor, by the 30th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legiſlature at their Seſſion in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

IN Obedience to the above Orders, and agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act of Congreſs of the 8th of May, 1792, I call upon all Officers commanding Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within this State, to have made out and forwarded to me, on or before the 20th of September next, a Return of their reſpective Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies; ſo that I may be enabled from all which Returns to make out One General Return to his Excellency the Governor, as above directed.

SIMEON MARTIN, *Adjutant General.*

The Adjutant General wiſhes the ſeveral Printers within this State to publiſh the above Orders four Weeks in each of their News Papers.

A SINGLE MAN, that underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing Hair, would wiſh to wait on a ſingle Gentleman, and has no Objections to Traveling.—A Line directed to I. B. and left with the Printer, will be duly attend to.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Cuſtom, would inform them he has juſt received a freſh Supply of good Hair, and can now ſupply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the faſhionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

Commences Drawing the 26th Inſtant.

COME and TRY.

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and European GOODS, imported in the laſt Ships from England, to be ſold for Caſh, upon as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Green Burroughs,

At his Shop near Baniſter's Wharf, and oppoſite Mr. Thomas Townſend's, the following Articles viz.

HOLLOW Ware; Hard Ware, particularly Cutlery; Crockery Ware; Glaſs Ware; Tin Ware and Wooden Ware; Spaniſh Brown; Red Oker; Lampblack; Roſin; Pitch; Turpentine; Tar by the Barrel or Gallon; Oakum; Pewter; Nails; Shoes; Hard Soap; Cotton and Wool Cards;—Writing and Wraping Paper, by the Ream; Bonnet Ditto, by the Dozen; Codfiſh; Flour; Rice; Tea; Coffee; Allſpice; Pepper; Cotton and Sheep's Wool; Indigo; Copperas; Alum; Logwood; Redwood; Fuſtick; Buckles; Buttons; Tape;—Spelling Books; Hour and Half-Hour Glaſſes;—Cordage; Spunyarn; Bedcords; Deeplea Lines; Codlines; Loglines; Marling; Twine; ſmall Fiſhing Lines; Lime by the Caſk and Buſhel; Vinegar by the Barrel or Gallon; Chalk by the Hundred or Pound; Weavers' Slays; Felt Hats; Briſtles; Leather, and ſundry other Articles, cheap for Caſh.

N. B He will give any of the above Articles, or Caſh, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Braſs, Pewter, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gin Jugs, Caſe and Quart Bottles, Old Canvaſs, and Cotton and Linen Rags.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
One Caſk of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen,
Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having heretofore been appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROUSE J. HULME, late of ſaid Town, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, appointed the 2d Monday of July, 1792, to receive the Vouchers to ſaid Claims; but that Day proving ſo ſtormy as to prevent Attendance of the Claimants, the Commiſſioners will attend on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in ſaid Town, on the 16th of Auguſt next, when thoſe Accounts that are not properly vouched will be diſallowed, by

F. PERRY.
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, July 9, 1792.

to rebels, nor that they should intermeddle under any pretext in its internal debates.

"Perſuaded that his Britannic Majeſty wiſhes not leſs ardently than he, to ſee the union and good underſtanding between the two ſtates cloſed and conſolidated, the King requires, that conformably to the 3d article of the treaty of navigation and commerce of the 26th of September, 1786, his Britannic Majeſty would remind all his ſubjects of Great-Britain and Ireland, and cauſe to be publiſhed in common form in theſe two kingdoms and in the iſlands and countries thereon dependent, the expreſs prohibition of exerciſing againſt France, or againſt French veſſels, any hoſtility by cruiſers on the ſea to take any patent, commiſſion, or letters of reprizal, from the different Princes or States who are or ſhall be at war with France, or to uſe in any manner ſuch patents or commiſſions.

"The King further requires, that all the articles of the aboveſaid treaty, which have relation to caſes where one of the contracting powers ſhall find itſelf at war, and eſpecially the 3d, 16th, 24th, 40th, and 41ſt, be punctually obſerved and executed, juſt as his Majeſty is determined to practiſe on his part in all the ſtipulations of that treaty."

N. B. There is every reaſon to believe (ſays a French paper of May 25) that the explications and communications in the above letter, will be very agreeable to the cabinet of St. James's; and that in a few days they will give a ſatisfactory anſwer, and ſuch as may give the French nation compleat aſſurance touching the diſpoſitions of the Britiſh Miniſtry.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are called, by ſpecial Warrant from his Excellency the Governor, to meet in this Town, the ſecond Wedneſday in Auguſt next.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow, it is ſaid, has ſubſcribed, and actually tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly, the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds, Sterling.

By the Arrival of a Veſſel at New-York, from Lisbon, Information is received that Dr. Willis has pronounced the Queen of Portugal incurable, and in Conſequence has taken his Departure for London.

The laſt Accounts from England are—That the Lord Chancellor Thurlow has reſigned—That freſh Riots had broken out in Birmingham, occaſioned by a Soldier's being killed, and were encreaſing when the Veſſel ſailed.—Mr. Paine has publiſhed a third Pamphlet intitled the CRISIS—Britiſh Stock has fallen; 3 per Cents to 87.—American Funds at par.—A Camp had been formed at Bagſhot, and another at Hyde Park.

Saturday Evening arrived in this Port, the Brig Catharina, Capt. Frautman, from Hamburgh, bound to Philadelphia, with upwards of 130 Paſſengers, all well. The Paſſengers are intended to form a Settlement in the *Genneſee Country*, and are to be joined by upwards of 500 more of their Countrymen and Women.

On Sunday Morning the 15th inſt. at 4 o'Clock, A. M. the following melancholy Accident happened at Warren, Mr. Alexander Eatterbrooks of that Town, aged 30 Years, went to Bed the Evening before in apparent good Health, after eating a hearty Supper; and after ſleeping but little, he aroſe in a State of violent Diſtraction, laboring under the diſmal Apprehenſion of ſurrounding Enemies and fear of Death, till the Dawn of Day, when he eſcaped the Vilgence of his Father, who had been much fatigued in watching him through the Night, leaped from his Chamber Window with great Precipitation, ran for the River, plunged in, and in a few Minutes was drowned.

MARRIED]—Mr. CHARLES DUNHAM to Miſs HANNAH KAIGHN, Daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kaighn.

DIED]—At Providence, in the 20th Year of her Age, Miſs POLLY BOWEN, the amiable Daughter of the Hon. Jabez Bowen, Eſq.

—At North Providence, Mr. DANIEL WHIPPLE, in the Sixty-fourth Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. GARDNER STEVENS, in the 29th Year of his Age, Son of Mr. Thomas Stevens.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 21.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
— Dolphin, Bowen,	St. Euſtatia
— Favourite, Saunders,	Maſſachuſetts
— Betſy, Read,	St. Martins
— Federal, Earl,	Maſſachuſetts
— Peggy, Brown,	New-York
— Good Intent, Dennis,	Cape-Francois
— Rambler, Carr,	Alexandria
Schooner Friendſhip, Rindge,	Scarborough
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Betſy, Cozzens,	Weſt Indies
Sloop Hannah, Field,	Providence
— Chance, Barker,	Waſhington
— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New-York
— Flying-Fiſh, Uſher,	Ditto
— Ranger, Gladding,	Philadelphia
— Diana, Carr,	New-London
— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
— Betſy, Child,	Frenchmans Bay
Snow Fair Eliza, Smith,	Africa
Sloop Rambler, Carr,	Boſton
— Sally, Eſſeeck,	New-York

*** *Advertiſements omitted will be inſerted in our next.*

Mr. BARBER,

AS the Freemen of this State are called upon at their annual Town Meeting in Auguſt to elect two Repreſentatives to the Congreſs of the United States, and no Gentleman being yet in Nomination, a Citizen would with Deference name

Mr. *FRANCIS MALBONE*,

of Newport; perſuaded that from the known Integrity and Abilities of that Gentleman, he would give Satisfaction to the Freemen at large, if honoured with an Election.

FROM THE NORWICH REGISTER.

RAGS, Rags, ſays a Prompter—And the Paper makers, the retailers, and printers and printers devils echo Rags, Rags.

But if theſe people want Rags they muſt bid a little more on the pound. Two pence on the pound is but a ſmall compenſation to a young lady for ſtopping two hundred times to pick up ſhreds, or for fouling her hands with a diſh-clout or houſe cloth—fie on the man who thinks that Moll and Betty would undertake ſuch ſmall buſineſs for ſuch ſmall gains—We have bibles enough in the houſe already, and Pa buys us our caps, curtains, &c. &c.

In vain Mr. Prompter do you preach lectures of temperance and economy, and all for Rags, Rags, unleſs you convince Pa and Ma, that habits of induſtry and economy, are *reputable*, and that the *intereſt* and *reputation* of their children depend *wholly* on ſuch habits—for fashions muſt be followed, though the expences bankrupt Pa, and ruin the family——The firſt thing therefore is to *perſuade* Pa and Ma, to *perſuade* Moll and Betty that no one thing of ever ſo ſmall value is to be waſted—a pin, a nail, a piece of old iron, a *rag* is to be ſaved. I know an eſtate worth thouſands o pounds which was collected in theſe very articles, and the man who poſſeſſes it is as careful now of ſuch ſmall matters, as he was, when he was not worth ten ſhillings. Any perſon may do the ſame—Tis induſtry and economy, with a diſpoſition to keep one's expences a little ſhort of the income, which gathers the *moſs*, old iron, rags, &c. &c. and hoards them up till they command the money, while pride, or falſe ambition, or a diſpoſition to imitate thoſe who are rich in their folbles, or an idea that ſaving a ſhred is too mean an employ, or does not amply pay for the trouble, is certain to bring the poſſeſſor to *rags*—but not ſuch as he can ſpare to ſell—therefore to avoid Rags, ſave your Rags.

GRUB.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congreſs, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, for eſtabliſhing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the ſeveral military Companies in this State, of every Deſcription, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens within their reſpective Diſtricts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of ſuch Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they reſpectively belong, on or before the 20th Day of Auguſt next.—And the Commandants of the ſeveral Regiments are directed from the ſaid Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and tranſmit the ſame, by the 20th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their ſeveral Brigades.—And the ſeveral Brigade Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforeſaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is alſo directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the ſame before his Excellency the Governor, by the 20th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legiſature at their Seſſion in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

IN Obedience to the above Orders, and agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act of Congreſs of the 8th of May, 1792, I call upon all Officers commanding Brigades, Regiments, Batallions and Companies, within this State, to have made out and forwarded to me, on or before the 20th of September next, a Return of their reſpective Brigades, Regiments, Batallions and Companies; ſo that I may be enabled from all which Returns to make out One General Return to his Excellency the Governor, as above directed.

SIMEON MARTIN, *Adjutant-General.*

The Adjutant General wiſhes the ſeveral Printers within this State to publiſh the above Orders four Weeks in each of their News Papers.

A SINGLE MAN, that underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing Hair, would wiſh to wait on a ſingle Gentleman, and has no Objections to Travelling.—A Line directed to I. B. and left with the Printer, will be duly attend to.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Cuſtom, would inform them he has juſt received a freſh Supply of good Hair, and can now ſupply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the faſhionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

Commences Drawing the 26th Inſtant.

COME and TRY.

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and European GOODS, imported in the laſt Ships from England, to be ſold for Caſh, upon as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Green Burroughs,

At his Shop near Baniſter's Wharf, and oppoſite Mr. Thomas Townſend's, the following Articles viz.

HOLLOW Ware; Hard Ware, particularly Cutlery; Crockery Ware; Glaſs Ware; Tin Ware and Wooden Ware; Spaniſh Brown; Red Oker; Lampblack; Roſin; Pitch; Turpentine; Tar by the Barrel or Gallon; Oakum; Pewter; Nails;—Shoes; Hard Soap; Cotton and Wool Cards;—Writing and Wraping Paper, by the Ream; Bonnet Ditto, by the Dozen; Codfiſh; Flour; Rice; Tea; Coffee; Alliſpice; Pepper; Cotton and Sheep's Wool; Indigo; Copperas; Allum; Logwood; Redwood; Fuſtick; Buckles; Buttons; Tape;—Spelling Books; Hour and Half-Hour Glaſſes;—Cordage; Spunyarn; Bedcords; Deepſea Lines; Codlines; Loglines; Marling; Twine; ſmall Fiſhing Lines; Lime by the Caſk and Buſhel; Vinegar by the Barrel or Gallon; Chalk by the Hundred or Pound; Weavers' Slays; Felt Hats; Bruſhes; Leather, and ſundry other Articles, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He will give any of the above Articles, or Caſh, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Braſs, Pewter, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gin Jugs, Caſe and Quart Bottles, Old Canvaſs, and Cotton and Linen Rags.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
One Caſk of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen,
Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Storer, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having heretofore been appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, Commmiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of ſaid Town, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, appointed the 2d Monday of July, 1792, to receive the Vouchers to ſaid Claims; but that Day proving ſo ſtormy as to prevent Attendance of the Claimants, the Commiſſioners will attend on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in ſaid Town, on the 16th of Auguſt next, when thoſe Accounts that are not properly vouched will be diſallowed, by

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, July 9, 1792.

THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS.

BY *JOEL BARLOW*, ESQUIRE.

ETERNAL Truth, thy trump undaunted lend
People, and prieſts, and courts, and kings, attend;
While, borne on weſtern gales from that far ſhore
Where Juſtice reigns, and tyrants tread no more,
Th' unwonted voice, that no diſſuaſion awes,
That fears no frown, and ſeeks no blind applauſe,
Shall tell the bleſſings that Freedom ſheds abroad,
The rights of nature and the gift of GOD.
Think not, ye knaves, whom meanneſs fits the Great,
Drones of the Church and harpies of the ſtate, —
Ye, whoſe curſt fires, for blood and plunder fam'd,
Sultans, or kings, or czars, or emp'rors nam'd,
Taught the deluded world their claims to own,
And rais'd the creſted reptiles to a throne, —
Ye, who pretend to your dark holt w s given
The ſtamp of life, the myſtic keys of heaven;
Whoſe impoſtures arts with magic ſpells began
When ſhades of ign'rance veil'd the face of man;
Whoſe charge, from age to age, the ſly deceit
As Science beams, and Virtue learns the cheat;
Tyrants of double powers, the ſoul that blind,
To rob, to ſubjugate, and brutalize mankind, —
Think not I come to croak with omen'd yell
The curſe damnations of your future hell,
To bend a bigot or reform a knave,
By op'ning all the ſcenes beyond the grave.
I know your craſſed ſculs: while one defies
In ſceptic ſcorn the vengeance of the ſkies,
The other boaſts—"I ken thee, Power divine,
"But fear thee not; th' avenging bolt is mine."
No! 'tis the preſent world that prompts the ſong,
The world we ſee, the world that feels the wrong,
The world of men, whoſe arguments ye know,
Of men, long curb'd to ſervitude and wo,
Men, rous'd from ſloth, by indignation ſtung,
Their ſtrong hands loos'd and found their fearleſs tongue;
Whoſe voice of fire, whoſe deep deſcending ſteel
Shall ſpeak to ſculs, and teach dull nerves to feel.
Think not, (ah no! the weak deluſion ſhun.
Burke leads you wrong, the world is not his cave)
Indulge not once the thought, vapory dream,
The fool's reproach, the middleman's thread-bare theme,
That nations, ſtung in the right o' truth,
Strong with new life and pure regenerate youth,
Will ſhrink from toils ſo ſplendidly begun,
Their bliſs abandon and their glory ſhun,
Betray the fruit by Heav'n's own hand conſign'd,
The great concentred ſtake, the intereſt of mankind.
Ye ſpeak of Kings combin'd, ſome league that draws
Europe's whole force, to ſave your ſinking cauſe;
Or fancy'd hoſts by myriads that advance
To cruſh the unity'd power of new born France.
Miſguided men! theſe idle tales deſiſt;
Let one bright ray of reaſon ſtrike your eyes;
Show me your kings, the ſceptred ſlaves parade—
See their pomp vaniſh! ſee your viſions fade!
Indignant MAN reſumes the ſhare he gave,
Diſarms the tyrant, and unbinds the lave,
Diſplays the unclad ſkeletons of kings,
Spectres of power, and ſerpents without ſtings.
And ſhall mankind—ſhall France, whoſe giant might
Rent the dark veil, and dragg'd them forth to light,
Heed now their threats in dying anguiſh toſt?
And ſhe who feed the monſter, fear the ghoſt?
Bid young Alcides, in his graſp who takes,
And grips with naked hand the twiſting ſnakes,
Their force exhauſt'd, bid him proſtrate fall,
And dread their ſhadows trembling on the wall.
But grant to kings and courts their ancient play,
Recall their ſplendours and revive their ſway;
Can all your cant and all your cries perſuade
One power to join you in your wild cruſade?
In vain ye ſearch to earth's remoteſt end;
No court can aid you, and no king defend.
Not the mad knave who S—— ſceptre ſwore,
Nor She, whoſe thunder ſhakes the northern pole;
Nor Frederick's widow'd ſword, that ſcorns to feel
On whoſe weak brow his crown reluctant fell.
Not the tri-ſceptred prince of Auſtrian mould,
The ape of wiſdom and the ſlave of gold,
Thereſa's ſon, who with a feeble grace,
Juſt mimics all the vices of his race;
For him no charm can foreign ſtrife afford,
Too mean to ſpend his wealth, too wiſe to truſt his ſword.
Peep o'er the Pyrenees—but you'll diſdain
To break the dream that ſooths the Monk of Spain.
He counts his beads, and ſpends his holy zeal,
To raiſe once more th' inquiſitorial wheel,
Prepares the faggot and the flames renews,
To roaſt the French, as once the Moors and Jews;
While able hands the bury taſk divide,
His Queen to dandle, and his State to guide.
Ye aſk great Pitt to join your deſp'rate work,—
See how his annual and confounds the Turk!
Like a war elephant his bulk he ſhows,
And treads down friends, when frighten'd by his foes.
Where then, forſaken villians, will ye turn?
Of France the outcaſt and of earth the ſcorn;
What new-made charm can diſſipate your fears?
Can Burke's mad foam, or Calonne's houſe of Peers?
Can Artois's ſword, that erſt near Calpe's wall,
Where Crillon fought and Elliot was to fall,
Burn'd with the fire of fame, but harmleſs burn'd,
For ſheath'd the ſword remain'd, and in its ſheath returned!

Oh Burke, degenerate ſlave! with grief and ſhame
The muſe indignant muſt repeat thy name.
Strange man, declare—ſince, at creation's birth,
From crumbling Chaos ſprung this heav'n and earth,
Since wrecks and outcaſt relicks ſtill remain,
Whirl'd ceaſeleſs round Confuſion's dreary reign,
Declare, from all theſe fragments, whence you ſtole
That genius wild, that monſtrous maſs of ſoul;
Where ſpreads the wideſt waſte of all extremes,
Full darkneſs frowns, and heav'n's own ſplendor beams;
Truth, Error, Falſhood, Rhetoric's raging tide,
And Pomp and Meanneſs, Prejudice and Pride,
Strain to an endleſs cling thy voice of fire,
Thy thoughts bewilder and thy audience tire.
Like Phœbus' ſon, we ſee the wing thy way,
Snatch the looſe reins, and mount the car of day,
To earth now plunging plough thy waſting courſe,
The great Sublime of weakneſs and of force.
But while the world's keen eye, with generous glance,
Thy faults could pardon and thy worth enhance,
When foes were hoſh'd, when Juſtice dar'd commend,
And e'en lord Freedom claim'd thee as a friend,
Why in a gulph of baſeneſs ſink forlorn?
And change pure pearls for infamy and ſcorn?

[*To be continued.*]

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Tickenburg,
Ozenaburgs,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Doubles,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,

6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has opened an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, ſuch as

Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, Half-Pint, Gill and Half-Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glaſſes, and ſmall Size Jelly Glaſſes.

Newport, June 29, 1792.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlaſting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

CARVING.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public, that he executes the Carving Buſineſs, in a Store on Mr. Sabin's Wharf, a little to the Southward of Meſſrs. Brown & Francis's Store. He flatters himſelf he ſhall give Satisfaction to thoſe who ſhall favour him with their Employ; and they may depend upon having their Buſineſs done with Punctuality and Dispatch, and the leaſt Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble Servant, EZRA GODFREY.

Providence, July 2, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by ſaid Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

Imported by the laſt Ships, juſt opened, and now ſelling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſhel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Iſaiah Thomas, at Worceſter—The Laws of the United States—alſo thoſe of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be ſold ſo cheap, as will bring the Purchaſers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaſer 6 per Cent. and upwards

He purchaſes Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emiſſion Money, Indents, Rhode-Iſland and Boſton State Notes.

Any Perſons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

Gibbs & Channing

Have received, direct from the Manufactories, a Conſignment of GOODS, which they will ſell, by Wholeſale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boſton, conſiſting of—

Callicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fuſtians, low-pric'd Linens, Mens' Beaver and Caſtor Hats, Morocco, faſhionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
8379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26 [illegible]
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5963
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ PRIZES WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS.

BY *JOEL BARLOW*, ESQUIRE.

ETERNAL Truth, thy trump undaunted lend
People, and prieſts, and courts, and kings, attend;
While, borne on weſtern gales from that far ſhore
Where Juſtice reigns, and tyrants tread no more,
Th' unwonted voice, that no diſſuaſion awes,
That fears no frown, and ſeeks no blind applauſe,
Shall tell the bliſs that Freedom ſheds abroad,
The rights of nature and the gift of GOD.
Think not, ye knaves, whom meanneſs ſtiles the Great,
Drones of the Church and harpies of the State, —
Ye, whoſe curſt fires, for blood and plunder tam'd,
Sultans, or kings, or czars, or emp'rors nam'd,
Taught the deluded world their claims to own,
And raiſe the creſted reptiles to a throne, —
Ye, who pretend to your dark hoſt was given
The lamp of life, the myſtic keys of heaven;
Whoſe impious arts with magic ſpells began
When ſhades of ign'rance veil'd the race of man;
Who change, from age to age, the ſly deceit
As Science beams, and Virtue learns the cheat;
Tyrants of double powers, the ſoul that blind,
To rob, to ſcourge, and brutalize mankind, —
Think not I come to croak with omen'd yell
The dire damnations of your future hell,
To bend a bigot or reform a knave,
By op'ning all the ſcenes beyond the grave.
I know your cruſted ſouls: while one defies
In ſceptic ſcorn the vengeance of the ſkies,
The other boaſts — "I ken thee, Power divine,
"But fear thee not; th' avenging bolt is mine."
No! 'tis the preſent world that prompts the ſong,
The world we ſee, the world that feels the wrong,
The world of men, whoſe arguments ye know,
Of men, long curb'd to ſervitude and wo,
Men, rous'd from ſloth, by indignation ſtung,
Their ſtrong hands loos'd and found their fearleſs tongue;
Whoſe voice of fire, whoſe deep deſcending ſteel
Shall ſpeak to ſouls, and teach dull nerves to feel.
Think not, (ah no! the weak deluſion ſhun.
Burke leads you wrong, the world is not his own)
Indulge not once the thought, vapory dream,
The fool's reproſt, the madman's thread-bare theme,
That nations, riſing in the light of truth,
Strong with new life and pure regenerate youth,
Will ſhrink from toils ſo ſpendidly begun,
Their bliſs abandon and their glory ſhun,
Betray the truſt by Heav'n's own hand conſign'd,
The great concentred ſtake, the intereſt of mankind.
Ye ſpeak of Kings combin'd, ſome league that draws
Europe's whole force, to ſave your ſinking cauſe;
Of fancy'd hoſts by myriads that advance
To cruſh the untry'd power of new-born France.
Miſguided men! theſe idle tales deſpiſe;
Let one bright ray of reaſon ſtrike your eyes;
Show me your kings, the ſceptred horde parade —
See their pomp vaniſh! ſee your viſions fade!
Indignant MAN reſumes the ſhaft he gave,
Diſarms the tyrant, and unbinds the ſlave,
Diſplays the unclad ſkeletons of kings,
Spectres of power, and ſerpents without ſtings.
And ſhall mankind — ſhall France, whoſe giant might
Rent the dark veil, and dragg'd them forth to light,
Heed now their threats in dying anguiſh toſt?
And She who fell'd the monſter, fear the ghoſt?
Bid young Alcides, in his graſp who takes,
And gripes with naked hand the twiſting ſnakes,
Their force exhauſted, bid him proſtrate fall,
And dread their ſhadows trembling on the wall.
But grant to kings and courts their ancient play,
Recall their ſplendour and revive their ſway;
Can all your cant and all your cries perſuade
One power to join you in your wild criſade?
In vain ye ſearch to earth's remoteſt end;
No court can aid you, and no king defend.
Not the mad knave who S—— ſceptre ſtole,
Nor She, whoſe thunder ſhakes the northern pole;
Nor Frederick's widow'd ſword, that ſcorns to tell
On whoſe weak brow his crown reluctant fell.
Not the tri-ſceptred prince of Auſtrian mould,
The ape of wiſdom and the ſlave of gold,
Thereſa's ſon, who with a feeble grace,
Juſt mimics all the vices of his race;
For him no charm can foreign ſtrife afford,
Too mean to ſpend his wealth, too wiſe to truſt his ſword.
Peep o'er the Pyreenes — but you'll diſdain
To break the dream that ſooths the Monk of Spain.
He counts his beads, and ſpends his holy zeal,
To raiſe once more th' inquiſitorial wheel,
Prepares the faggot and the flames renews,
To roaſt the French, as once the Moors and Jews;
While able hands the buſy taſk divide,
His Queen to dandle, and his State to guide.
Ye aſk great Pitt to join your deſp'rate work, —
See how his annual aid confounds the Turk!
Like a war elephant his bulk he ſhows,
And treads down friends, when frighten'd by his foes.
Where then, forſaken villians, will ye turn?
Of France the outcaſt and of earth the ſcorn;
What new-made charm can diſſipate your fears?
Can Burke's mad foam, or Calonne's houſe of Peers?
Can Artois's ſword, that erſt near Calpe's wall.
Where Crillon fought and Elliot was to fall,
Barn'd with the fire of fame, but harmleſs burn'd,
For ſheath'd the ſword remain'd, and in its ſheath return'd?
Oh Burke, degenerate ſlave! with grief and ſhame
The muſe indignant muſt repeat thy name.
Strange man, declare — ſince, at creation's birth,
From crumbling Chaos ſprung this heav'n and earth,
Since wrecks and outcaſt relicks ſtill remain,
Whirl'd ceaſeleſs round Confuſion's dreary reign,
Declare, from all theſe fragments, whence you ſtole
That genius wild, that monſtrous maſs of ſoul;
Where ſpreads the wideſt waſte of all extremes,
Full darkneſs frowns, and heav'n's own ſplendor beams;
Truth, Error, Falſhood, Rhetoric's raging tide,
And Pomp and Meanneſs, Prejudice and Pride,
Strain to an endleſs clang thy voice of fire,
Thy thoughts bewilder and thy audience tire.
Like Phœbus' ſon, we ſee the wing thy way,
Snatch the looſe reins, and mount the car of day,
To earth now plunging plough thy waſting courſe,
The great Sublime of weakneſs and of force.
But while the world's keen eye, with generous glance,
Thy faults could pardon and thy worth enhance,
When foes were huſh'd, when Juſtice dar'd commend,
And e'en fond Freedom claim'd thee as a friend,
Why in a gulph of baſeneſs ſink forlorn?
And change pure praiſe for infamy and ſcorn?

[*To be continued.*]

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8 — 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has opened an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, ſuch as

Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, Half-Pint, Gill and Half-Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glaſſes, and ſmall Size Jelly Glaſſes.

Newport, June 29, 1792.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlaſting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

CARVING.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public, that he executes the Carving Buſineſs, in a Store on Mr. Sabin's Wharf, a little to the Southward of Meſſrs. Brown & Francis's Store. He flatters himſelf he ſhall give Satisfaction to thoſe who ſhall favour him with their Employ; and they may depend upon having their Buſineſs done with Punctuality and Diſpatch, and the leaſt Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble Servant, EZRA GODFREY.

Providence, July 2, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent — hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by ſaid Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

Imported by the laſt Ships, juſt opened, and now ſelling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſhel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Iſaiah Thomas, at Worceſter — The Laws of the United States — alſo thoſe of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs — The Works of Col. Humphreys — Doctor Linn's Sermons — and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be ſold ſo cheap, as will bring the Purchaſers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaſer 6 per Cent. and upwards.

He purchaſes Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emiſſion Money, Indents, Rhode-Iſland and Boſton State Notes.

Any Perſons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

Gibbs & Channing

Have received, direct from the Manufactories, a Conſignment of GOODS, which they will ſell, by Wholeſale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boſton, conſiſting of —

Callicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fuſtians, low-pric'd Linens, Mens' Beaver and Caſtor Hats, Moreens, faſhionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
8379		6		14274
8600	Prizes.			26240
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.